

The Saturday News

Vol. III

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1908

No. 35

A Railway Policy Needed in Alberta.

The election in Saskatchewan, the result of which will be known before the Saturday News reaches the majority of its readers, produced one issue which is deserving of more than a passing notice in Alberta. Premier Scott came out with a clear cut railway policy and whether he or not, he is to be commended for the move he has made. The vital need of this western country is railways, and one of the chief objects of government policy should be to secure their extension.

In Alberta action along these lines is more urgently required even than in Saskatchewan. What is our provincial government going to do about it? It should lose no time in taking up a definite position. What a railway means in the development of this country no one who has lived in Alberta during the past few years need be told. He has only to remember what the territory between Edmonton and Lloydminster was like before the Canadian Northern came through to realize what a large addition to the population and wealth of the province the construction of a single new road effects. Yet what a small area of the whole of Alberta is served by this one hundred and fifty miles or so of steel.

Glance at the map and see how poorly Alberta is served by railways as compared with Manitoba? Yet our population is probably not more than 100,000 less than hers. What a difference there would be if we had a network of railways similar to those radiating from Winnipeg and Brandon.

The comparison is very marked with Manitoba. It will soon be almost as much so with Saskatchewan, unless this province is on the alert. As to what Saskatchewan has done and what Mr. Scott proposes that she should do in the matter, it is worth while making an extended quotation from the speech made by the Premier in opening his campaign at Wolsley.

After dwelling upon his efforts to secure the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, Mr. Scott said:

"On another phase of the great over-shadowing transportation problem as affecting Saskatchewan I put before you a policy in concrete form. It is this. If we remain in power we will cause rapid extension of railway branches. You know what was done only a few days ago at Ottawa. I had something to do with procuring that action, which ensures immediate construction of two roads from Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, respectively, to that vast area of excellent land lying north and west of the south branch of the western part of the province, roads that are absolutely necessary at once, because there are out on that, not hundreds, but thousands of settlers, too far from railways either to get out their produce or to get in their fuel. By this action we have also ensured immediate construction of two extensions to the north-east section, the Rossburn line and the Thunder Hill branch, and in addition a road from Prince Albert to Battleford. Besides this, the promise I obtained three years ago, and which secured the building of the C.N.R. Brandon-Regina line has at last been fulfilled.

The situation we find at this moment is that each of the three big competing companies have a programme of construction under way, which will tax their capacity to complete this year. But the Grand Trunk Pacific will soon be ready for branch line construction. Their Yorkton-Regina branch, their Battleford branch, their Prince Albert branch and others ought to be pushed on with all speed. I have done what, in 1905, I promised to do in bringing the C.N.R. into the southern part of the province, but it must be extended to Moose Jaw, and branches must be run out farther south. We must put all these roads in touch with the southern coal fields to obtain the benefits of competition. There are also several C.P.R. branches badly needed. The policy I outline, therefore, is simply this, that if you sanction the programme, the Saskatchewan government will not shirk the work of obtaining these extensions with the rapidity with which construction

can possibly be pressed forward by the several companies. I do not favor aid by cash subsidy. But for any road through good territory in this province the traffic to be secured offers almost absolute security for the guarantee of bonds. Manitoba has bonded heavily, and has never had to pay a cent of interest. Their roads all pay their own way. The guarantee amounts simply to a loan of credit, and it enables the company to obtain at the lowest rate of interest the money necessary for construction and equipment.

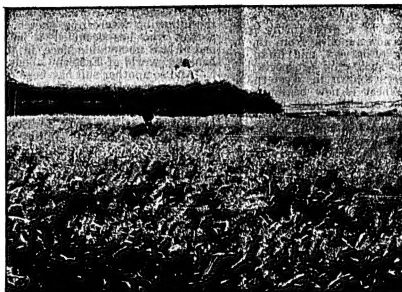
"We have considered the petitions coming from many settlers who urgently need better facilities and the benefit of competitors. At the recent session members of the House pretty unanimously and in vigorous language pressed the government to act. We have fully debated the question, and my colleagues with one voice authorize me to announce this policy of rapid branch railway extensions. It is right that you should have opportunity to approve or condemn the policy before we proceed to apply it. I place it fairly and squarely before you for your judgment. This also is a policy requiring courage and a spirit of faith in ourselves, and the land we are developing. If it succeeds in its purpose this policy which I present to you must mean pronounced acceleration of development, it will help to draw our way a continued stream of immigration, it will tend to do away with the present hardships of traffic congestion, it will bring not only lower rates, but all the advantages of keen competition for the handling of your business. It will give railway facilities where none exist, and it cannot fail to give a constantly increasing selling value to every acre of land in the province and every foot of city, town and village real estate. It is a policy which I outline to you with confidence, and a policy which I present with pride."

This is an extended programme. One equally ambitious should be launched in Alberta. There is one enterprise in particular that should engage attention, that of building a line which will bring the immensely rich northland of the province, from the development of which Alberta is bound to profit so largely, into touch with the main arteries of commerce. Just what means should be adopted to bring about this increase of traffic facilities it is unnecessary to discuss at the present stage. What we wish to impress now is simply the fact that it is the duty of the provincial government to see that all parts of Alberta, which are capable of sustaining a large population by their potential resources are opened up to settlement at as early a date as possible by railway construction. An energetic and definite railway policy should be announced at the next session of the Legislature.

The C.P.R. Strike and the Public.

It is astonishing how the majority of newspaper and out-lookers to a point far beyond rashness on certain occasions, when moderation would be a virtue, while on others when a little plain speaking would be in the public interests, they are as guarded in their utterances as any diplomatic corps. During recent weeks, editorial pages have been filled with torrents of abuse directed against one or other of the parties in Saskatchewan. One would think that the whole of the future of Western Canada depended on the result. But, as a matter of fact, from the standpoint of the public interests, it is of very little consequence whether Mr. Scott or Mr. Haultain is returned, when we compare the issues involved in the election in the neighboring province with those at stake in the strife between the Canadian Pacific Railway and a very important section of its employees. It means a serious menace to the return of prosperity, on which with glowing crop prospects we are counting, and its continuance after the Lemieux Act has been invoked will serve to discredit a piece of legislation which gave promise of being of powerful service in the case of industrial service. Surely there is a subject that is worth discussing on the editorial page, here we have one. But how many newspapers are facing it? They express regret that friction has arisen at this particular time but what good does that do? That

All Eyes on the Grain Fields of the West



A Crop of Oats in Northern Alberta and one of Wheat in the Southern Part of the Province

Wherever you go these days, you cannot talk with a man or a woman for ten minutes without having the conversation veer round to the subject of universal interest, the crop situation. Everywhere hopes are running high. Cutting of fall wheat has been in progress for two weeks. Round about Edmonton the farmers are commencing on their barley this week and will start in on the spring wheat next week.

The weather conditions are perfect, as the Saturday News goes to press. Following the heavy rain at the first of the week, there was one cool night and some fears were expressed as to the possibility of frost. But there was no sign of any at any point in the west, with the exception of a small area in Eastern Saskatchewan, where it was not severe enough to do any appreciable damage. Since then the thermometer has steadily risen. The rain in question, while not needed in this part of Alberta at least, has had an

is something on which everyone is agreed. Something more is required from those who presume to lead public opinion.

When the Lemieux Act was passed, its provisions and the theory which underlay it were thoroughly explained. It did not introduce compulsory arbitration of disputes between capital and labor, in the sense that the parties to the dispute were to be forced by law to abide by the result. But it made necessary the submission of the matters at issue to a Conciliation board before a strike was declared. When the board had handed out its decision, and either of the disputants declined to abide by it, it was calculated that the force of public opinion would soon show itself so unmistakably on the side of the party accepting the award that submission to its terms would soon become inevitable.

In the case of the trouble between the C.P.R. and its mechanics, a Conciliation Board was constituted in response to the demand of the men. The company refused to nominate a representative and the Government, following the terms of the Act, did so on its behalf. The questions in dispute are highly technical and it is impossible for the average man to reach any conclusion in respect to them off hand. Sufficient it is to say that this Board, made up of one member appointed by the Unions, one by the government, acting in default of the company and a third agreed upon by these two, made ex-

cellent effect throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which were beginning to suffer severely from drought.

All in all the prospects are that the Canadian West will reap what will prove by all odds the best crop in its history. What this means, quite apart from the monetary value of the grain harvested, in renewing commercial confidence, it is unnecessary to point out.

That the farmers will profit largely from the season's operations, in respect to the price that they receive as well as the amount of produce that they put on the market, also seems assured. A despatch from Minneapolis, dated Wednesday, quotes prominent millers of that city as saying that all new wheat coming on the market there will bring at least a dollar a bushel. That day \$1.10 was bid for special sales to arrive not later than August 20th.

haustive investigation. The representative of the unions made one report, and his two colleagues another. With the latter the company expressed itself as dissatisfied. Whether it really was or not, it is impossible to say. At any rate, even though the report made larger concessions to the men than the company was in the first place willing to allow, it agreed to accept the rulings of the majority. The men have refused to do, insisting on the acceptance of the minority finding, and have accordingly gone on strike.

It is at this point that those who framed the Act calculated that public opinion would assert itself, and we believe that it is the duty of those who profess to act as the organs of that opinion to show where they stand. If they do not do so, the procedure provided by this legislation cannot possibly be made effective. The Saturday News holds no brief for the C.P.R. nor is it an enemy of organized labor. What it is thinking of in the present instance is not the welfare of either of the parties to the dispute, but that of the public at large, which will be the most seriously affected. If the machinists persist in holding out against the majority award of the Board constituted to adjudicate on the dispute, they will not only seriously imperil the prosperity of the country, with which the interests of every Canadian worker, whether his position is a humble or an exalted one, are bound up, but will

serve to bring discredit on the whole cause of Unionism. Up to the present the forces of organized labor in Canada have on the whole been very well led. They have fought hard for adequate remuneration, reasonable hours of labor, and proper conditions surrounding their work and in doing so have had on the whole the sympathy of the body of citizens outside their ranks. This we would be very sorry to see alienated in the present instance.

The Toronto Globe says: "With in a few days wheat will be waiting on western plains to be rushed to the sea. Promises of a plentiful yield have made Canadians optimistic, but now comes a dark cloud on the horizon in the shape of a strike. Can Canada afford a strike at such a critical juncture? Does it not remain with authorities high up in the councils of the country to do their utmost to see that some settlement is arrived at, and that soon? The men on strike are those who care for the rolling stock of the company. Consequently the safety of passengers depends to a large extent upon their daily efforts.

No one will dispute the seriousness of the situation as depicted by the Globe, but it is difficult to understand how "the authorities high up" can do anything more. The resources of the government are exhausted. We have to trust to the good sense of the strikers and to the influence of public opinion upon them to avoid what is a grave national danger.

The Schoolbook Contract.

The Saskatchewan campaign has brought out a good deal of information regarding the school book contract entered into by the governments of the two provinces. On this page two weeks ago, we quoted the opinion of Mr. John A. Cooper, editor of the Canadian Courier, who was appointed a school book commissioner by Mr. Whitney, the Conservative Premier of Ontario, on the character of the books purchased by Alberta and Saskatchewan. Mr. Cooper has had most exceptional opportunities of studying the school book problem and he unhesitatingly says that the provinces have made an excellent bargain. This is the principal point, it seems to us, on which we wish assurance. It will do no harm to reproduce Mr. Cooper's exact words.

"The books," he wrote, "have been examined by the writer, who had also an intimate knowledge of nearly all the best readers, American and British, and he cannot but admit that they are in some respects the finest set of school readers yet produced. The cases are of metal; each book is bound front and back with a linen hinge; the stitching, paper and type are first class in every respect. Mechanically the books are splendid specimens of the book maker's art. Their cost to the governments, who will supply them free, is as follows: Primer, 13.68 cents; first book, 16.53 cents; second book, 18.91 cents; third book, 23.75 cents; and fourth book, 27.36 cents. Considering the quality of the work and the number of pages in each, the price does not seem excessive. Moreover, the publisher must deliver the books free at the provincial capitals."

This is surely conclusively enough. As to the manner in which the contract for the first shipment of books was received in Regina from the Morang Company solicitor: "The first edition of the reader," he writes, "has been printed and bound in New York for three principal reasons: 1. Because better prices were obtainable there than could be obtained anywhere in Canada. 2. Because there is no printing or binding house in Canada that could handle the large edition ordered by the Government in the short time available. 3. Because the company think so highly of the readers that they desire to secure that American copyright, which could only be obtained by manufacturing the first edition in the United States."

The company is under no contract with any person or corporation with regard to the manufacture of future editions of the readers, and if the company should hereafter feel that they are able to

handle the work at prices which will compare favorably with those paid in New York and will guarantee to maintain the high quality required by the Government contract, the company will be only too glad to place the business in their hands. This, of course, applies as well to manufacturers in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan or Manitoba as to manufacturers in Ontario."

The Regina Standard quotes the above letter and adds: "Note clearly, Canadian publishers will be given a chance if they can produce the books at prices that compare with New York. That is the way the Scott Government encourages home industry."

Here we have a definite offer issued and it is one that neither government is likely to hesitate about taking up. It amounts to this: Should Alberta and Saskatchewan pay a considerable amount each year for their school books in addition to what they are required to pay in order that the books may be manufactured in Canada? That is what the Standard asks them to do. But such a course is not in accord with the ideas that the Saturday News would like to see applied to the business of the province. It is all right to encourage home industry wherever the public at large is not being bled in order to do so. But we cannot see why money that is so urgently needed in these two provinces just at present for the purposes of education should be used to increase the profits of publishers, either in Eastern or Western Canada.

In the article by Mr. Cooper, from which we have quoted above, he makes it clear why it is possible to produce the books more cheaply in Eastern American cities than on this side of the line.

"There is no doubt," he says, "that it is well that Canada should print its own school books. Nevertheless it is also true that these can be produced in New York or Boston more economically and more quickly than in Canada. There are firms there with special equipment and better machinery who can produce the books at a speed utterly impossible here. They have case making machines, for example, which make cases faster than twenty-five case makers can produce them by hand. The same is true of other details of manufacture. Canadian book binderies are poorly equipped and their work does not compare with those of the United States or Great Britain. Our school books are, generally speaking, vastly inferior to the ones made in the other two countries."

The further charge is made that these books are the product of non-union labor. This the Morang Company unequivocally denies and is prepared to support its statement by affidavits. Various letters have been published to show that the American Book Company of New York employs seab labor. But it is denied that the American Book Company had anything to do with the contract. The Morang Co. states that the work of printing and binding the books was awarded to the Braman of New York. The article in the Regina Standard from which we have quoted bases its charge that the American Book Co. did the work on the fact that the Morang Co. has on its letter head "Special Agents in Canada for the publications of the American Book Co." What evidence is that as to the work done on our school books?

Saskatchewan has gone to that home of university students, the Maritime Provinces, to find a head for its new institution of higher learning, Prof. Walter C. Murray of Dalhousie College, Halifax, having been selected. President Tory of the University of Alberta is president of Edmonton Maritime Club. The deliverer of the University of Toronto came from Halifax and Dr. Schurman of Cornell from Prince Edward Island, while many other lesser celebrities in the academic world have hailed from the part of Canada down by the sea. The product of the maritime universities serves as a powerful argument in favor of the small institution and new provinces in the start which they have made in advance of a large population.

Mr. S. Edwards, superintendent of the Alberta Telephone system, has resigned to go into business in Winnipeg.

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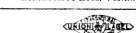
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 15

With the Investor.

There is nothing in which the
people of the west are more inter-
ested than in the progress of railway
construction and the following from a
recent issue of the Winnipeg Free
Press gives some very timely infor-
mation:

"Nearly 1,500 miles of new rail-
way will be available this year for the
handling of the crop—the greatest
increase of any single year in the
West's history. All of this new
mileage will not be fully operated
for freight and passenger traffic;
but in so far as it can be used for
hauling wheat it will be called into
requisition.

During the current week, the
railway line of the Canadian Pacific
from Asquith to Wilkie will be
opened for traffic. This is a
portion of the line from Saskatoon
to Edmonton, and will be a part of
the direct line from Winnipeg to
Edmonton. Wilkie is 114 miles west
from Saskatoon, and the new line
runs through a district which is pro-
ducing large quantities of wheat.

Another Canadian Pacific line
which will be opened for traffic
during the present month is the
Moose Jaw extension, which will
reach the South Saskatchewan at the
Elbow and Regina at Outlook.
Twelve new railway stations will be
or already have been opened on this
line. Large shipments of grain were
made last fall from that small por-
tion of the Moose Jaw extension,
which was completed in 1907. The
line to be operated this fall reaches
a point 123 miles from Moose Jaw.

Other important C.P.R. branches
which will be completed this fall
before the great wheat rush is on
are the line from Wolsley to Reston,
the line from Weyburn to Stoughton,
and the line from Pown Lake
into Lanigan, commonly known as
the Sheho extension. The line from
Wolsley to Reston is 122 miles
long, that from Weyburn to Stoughton
is 39 miles, and that from Sheho
to Lanigan is 80 miles. The second
of these will permit of the direct
shipment of grain from the Port
Arthur branch without encountering the
heavy grades in the vicinity of Es-
tavan. A portion of the line from
Virden to McAuley will also be built
and the Canadian Northern branch
will be enabled to ship their grain with-
out making the long drives formerly
necessary.

During the current month the im-
portant line of the Canadian North-
ern from Brandon to Regina, over
200 miles in length, will be inspected
by the representative of the Domi-
nion Government and will be
transferred from the Construction
Department to the Operating De-
partment. This will be done early
in the month, so that all arrange-
ments can be made for the prompt
handling of the wheat crop. Other
branches of the Canadian Northern
which are being prepared to take
care of the future grain crops of the
west are the Moose Lake line,
running from Saskatoon southwest
to Goose Lake in the direction of
Calgary, on which steel is now being
laid; the Thunder Bay extension,
which will serve the district lying
between the Main Line and the
Prince Albert branch of the Cana-
dian Northern, and the Rossburn
branch, which will be built through
to the Main Line. Ballasting opera-
tions are being carried forward on
the Pas Mission branch, which will
ultimately be a portion of the line
to Hudson Bay.

The Grand Trunk Pacific are ar-
ranging for a grain carrying service
on their line from Winnipeg to
Battle River. The distance from
the river to the city is 673 miles.
It is not known at what time this
line will be transferred from the
Construction Department to the Op-
erating Department, but the grain
marked along the line will be
handled this year as last by the
Construction Department of the
G.T.P. It is estimated that at least
five million bushels of wheat will
be taken out over this line this fall.

The operation of these new lines
will mean a large increase in the
amount of grain which will be mar-
keted early in the season. In
former years the grain growers in
the districts served by the new roads
were remote from the markets and
had to haul their grain long dis-
tances during the winter; but this
season they will be in almost as
good a position as the farmers of the
older settled districts, excepting
that they will not be as well supplied
with elevator accommodation. The
early deliveries but wheat at pri-
mary points throughout the West

will therefore be unusually heavy
this season, and the spot, to use Sir
Wm Van Horne's striking term,
will thus have greater demands
made upon its capacity than ever
before.

SOME EDMONTON FIGURES.
"Canada" publishes the follow-
ing: "Although a large amount of
British capital is finding its way
into Canada, the greater portion of
this is in the form of joint stock en-
terprises. The individual investor
and small capitalist does not appear
to have realized the opportuni-
ties he is allowing to slip by. One
of our correspondents in the West
whose information and forecasts
have been singularly reliable, writ-
ing to us this week from Edmonton
—one of the cities of Alberta which
is assured of a great future—says:
"It is now a month from the be-
ginning of harvest, and up to this
date no such crop prospects have
been known in Western Canada.
Wheat is now beginning to
head out, and the place is univer-
sally strong and vigorous; every-
thing points to a very healthy real-
estate market, with plenty of money
coming in from the United States.

"As an illustration of the steady
increase in real estate values in the
district of Edmonton, the following
instances will be of interest:
"Five years ago property of 1,400
acres adjoining city limits, but now
included in them, was offered for
\$58,400, being an average price of
\$40 per acre. One thousand acres of
this has since been sold, actually
sold and paid for, at the rate of
\$1,000 per acre, or over one million
dollars. Another property—two
lots in the west end of the city—
were offered about the same time
for \$500 each. Three years later
these lots fetched \$7,000, and are
now valued at about \$10,000.
"Two coal-land river lots were
offered for \$150 per acre four years
ago. One of these is now worth
four times the price asked for the
two; the other has been found to
contain, in addition to the coal, mil-
lions of yards of excellent gravel,
which is worth, laid down in the
city, \$1.50 per yard, and would cost
about 75 cents per yard to ship and
deliver in the city.

"Later 640 acres of land 120 miles
S.E. of the city was offered for \$25
an acre. The Canadian Pacific Rail-
way eventually established a town
site on this property, and the owner
has since sold lots to the value of
over \$120,000, and has rented the
coal rights at a big figure.

"A 50 ft frontage in one of the
principal streets here was offered
at \$50 per foot. This has since been
sold at \$800 per foot.

"Farm lands have increased in
value from \$3 to \$10 per acre."

There are no less than 2500 men
employed by Messrs. Foley, Welch
and Stewart on the G.T.P. grade
west of Edmonton, which the super-
intendent of construction states will
be finished to the Pembina river
before winter forces a cessation of
work. All that the firm has to do
to the east of the city is about 15
miles in the Beaver Hills, which it is
expected will be ready for the track-
layers in six weeks.

The contract for the G.T.P.
bridge across the Pembina, which
will be the highest on the system,
230 feet, and 1000 feet long has been
let to John Gunn and Sons of Win-
nipeg, who are now at work on the
enormous C.P.R. bridge at Leth-
bridge.

That the Edmonton council in-
tends to run its programme of pro-
viding electric railway communica-
tion with Strathcona before the first
of the year is shown by the fact
that several important contracts
have already been let. Mr. J. A.
Bagley has received that for grad-
ing the right of way from Ninth
street to the bridge, while Mr.
Oscar Barnard has been given that
for putting up 52 iron and 55 cedar
poles. The Westinghouse Company
has contracted to ship the generator
in a week, while Gorman, Clancy
and Grindley are to deliver large
copper wire, bolts, etc., inside a
month. Tenders are being asked
for 40 foot cars, the sides of which
may be removed in summer. The
pay-as-you-enter scheme is to be
adopted. It is expected they will
cost about \$6000. The project is
proving a highly popular one. That
it will produce great changes for
both cities goes without saying.

Messrs Moulton and Follett, two
well-known capitalists of Boston,
were visitors to Edmonton during
the week.

Mr. F. James Gibson, a prominent
figure in the New York business
world and advertising manager of the
New York Tribune, visited Ed-
monton last week.

Messrs R. T. Lowther of Oxford,
N.S., and Macdonald of Pictou,
N.S., were in the city this week
with a view to establishing a cloth-
ing factory here, similar to the Low-
ther mills now in operation in
Nova Scotia.

Owing to the large number of in-
quiries received regarding the new
town of Outlook, on the Moose Jaw
Lacombe branch of the Canadian
Pacific railway, the company has de-
cided not to dispose of lots in the
new town, but to hold an auction
sale on the site on Wednesday, Aug

26. Outlook is about 30 miles south-
west of Hanley, on the Canadian
Northern, and, as the name im-
plies, occupies a most command-
ing location, being situated on the
eastern bank of the Saskatchewan river.

Messrs F. S. Landstreet and W.
F. Metzger, mining engineers of
New York and Chicago respectively
retired again to Edmonton this week
after examining lumber and coal
properties to the west of the city,
near the headwaters of the Brazeau,
McLeod and Penning rivers. They
were acting for a large syndicate
and were away two months.

**THE DOWNFALL OF D. M.
STEWART.**

The Montreal Herald publishes
the following interesting sketch of
a man who has occupied a large
and of late unenviable place in the
banking world of Eastern Canada:
"And so another suit has been en-
tered against Duncan M. Stewart,
late General Manager of the Sov-
ereign Bank, and at once its creator
and destroyer. I'm sorry for Stewart
as his civil actions are falling on
him thickly, and there is even
whisper of criminal ones to follow.
Perhaps he deserves his bad for-
tune, and perhaps it is the stock-
holders and depositors for whom we
should be sorry. Well, and so most
people are. Theirs is a hard case,
and they cannot be accused of de-
serving their hard luck, owing to
carelessness or stupidity. They had
every justification for placing con-
fidence in the Bank. Its prospects
were of the brightest. It was
started in the nick of time. Its
name was a synonym for safety. Its
general manager was a man of
dynamic force, of experience, in sev-
eral phases of banking, and its di-
rectors were men of good standing.
It boomed from the first. And o-
people had all reasonable justifica-
tion for buying its stock and trust-
ing it with their savings.

That such a mess has been made
of their money is one of the scandals
of Canadian banking business of the
last five years. And yet, even if
Duncan M. Stewart is responsible
for the mess, I'm sorry for him, and
hope the autopsy, even if it shows
that he was foolish, will not show
that he was wicked. If it shows the
latter it will prove the former, for
dishonesty in a man of his position
would take rank with insanity.
Not many men in Canadian banking
life ever had a more brilliant
avenue opened before them than
Duncan Stewart had when once the
Sovereign opened its doors. And
he appeared to deserve the business
that poured in on him; the confi-
dence that great financiers such as
Morgan and the directors of the
Dreschner Bank reposed in him. He
was energy personified. He intro-
duced new methods of securing busi-
ness that did much to awaken some
of his colleagues to the necessity for
promotion work, even if in so doing
he violated some rules that experi-
ence had shown to be salutary. He
was a student of banking, and
fourteen times a day he used to speak
not a little on the subject. He taught
the commercial value of
courtesy. Wherein he failed it is
not for me to say. Perhaps he was
too much of the plunger; perhaps
his business grew too fast for effi-
cient control; perhaps his judgment
on investments was not equal to his
ability in securing deposits. One
man, who knows what he is talking
about, tells me he doubts if Stewart
had any idea of the real value of
the bank he had created. He im-
agined them far more valuable than
they were, and, therefore, had no
idea of the precariousness of his
position. Of course, ignorance on
such a subject, by a man in such a
position comes perilously near to
being a crime. But, whatever the
cause, Stewart came a cropper, a
calamity, crushing cropper, and, as
I have said, I'm sorry. The world
is blaming him pretty heavily but
he rode a stiff pace, made a gallant
figure in the field, took much in
general in good style, and if he fell
before the end—well, I hope it will
be shown that he was no party to
cutting the tendons to his mount."

Rev. W. M. Roehester, western
secretary of the Lord's Day Alli-
ance, when in Edmonton this week
was asked how the Act was being
enforced in Alberta. He replied:
"We find the authorities in Alberta
are very ready to respond to any
representations by our organization
with reference to violations of the
Act, and on attention being drawn
to certain cases the department has
immediately instructed its repre-
sentatives in the locality concerned
to give warning, and where this is
neglected, to prosecute. Without
making invidious comparisons, I
may say that the act is better en-
forced in Alberta than in any other
province of the west. People have
every reason to be grateful at the
disposition shown by the Attorney-
General and his deputies to give the
Act a reasonable enforcement in the
province."

Mr. C. H. Bradley, formerly of
the People's Packing House of
Cleveland, Ohio, is now in charge
at the Griffin plant in Edmonton,
which is expected to be ready for
operation at the first of the month.

John Tarty, a wealthy farmer
living north of Fort Saskatchewan,
was here last week while in a fit
of despondency.

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**Single Fare plus \$2.00
FOR ROUND TRIP**

Tickets on Sale August 17th, 18th and 19th
Good for sixty days from date of sale.
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FIRST AND RICE STREETS. EDMONTON



Dr. Warre, formerly headmaster at Eton, has made a noteworthy contribution to the discussion of the vexed question of the value of athletics in educational training. The doctor's remarks in some respects amounted to a vehement denunciation of modern athletics.

The spirit of the age, which fostered the Olympic games, said Dr. Warre, swept into its net all sorts of amusement, every kind of business, and every branch of education. It hungers after display. It loved advertisement, it lived on exhibition. The epoch was quite feverish with record-making and record-breaking. It was a curious reflection to note how this spirit of competition had succeeded in turning most sports into hard work and making toil of our pleasure.

The sports and pastimes of Merrie England were for the most part no longer joyous recreations. They were mostly for those who took part in them as a serious business. The professional element was largely permeating them, greatly to their disadvantage.

In Dr. Warre's opinion only the influence of the public schools and universities remained to militate against the spirit of professionalism and commercialism in education.

Dr. Warre is right, but even in England his voice is that of one crying in the wilderness. If that is the case, what chance has anyone who makes a similar protest out here? This seems to be one of the necessary results of what we call "progress." Same, wholesome amusement no longer satisfies us. In a primitive state we play games for the fun of the thing. As we advance in civilization, we get others to play them for us, regarding those who participate in the same light as we do the trapeze-artist at the circus or taking an interest in them because the opportunity which they give us to gamble on the results of their efforts. Surely reason will in time prevail and we can get back to the common-sense through less spectacular pursuits of the old-time simon-pure amateur.

Mr. H. J. Helliwell is being warmly congratulated on the score made at the rifle range on Saturday afternoon last when he stood at the head of the marksmen with a total of 91. In the evening, however, Mr. Stuart broke the record for the range by making 101.

W. Maitland contributes the following interesting sketch to the Strathcona Chronicle:

"Apropos of Spittal's trouble at Bisle, I remember a similar case when I was at Fort Saskatchewan quite a few years ago. There was a rifle association at the Fort, and among the crack shots was A. R. Lang, now deceased. We had a match in September, and during the match A. R. Lang was getting ahead of us quite a lot. One match was at 200, 400 and 500 yards. There wasn't much difference at the two first, but at 500 yards Mr. Lang was still making 'bull's eyes.' I was standing near when he was shooting and I noticed he had rolled up his coat and put it betwixt his elbow and wrist, so giving him a steadier rifle. I told the others and he was stopped. Of course he was angry, still it had to be done. It wasn't fair for the others. Our rule ever was to have the elbow only as a support, resting on the ground. Mr. Lang didn't like this, and he said 'bull's eyes' after that, although he was undoubtedly our best shot. We went up to Edmonton soon after to a match. Scott Robinson, Matt Macaulay, Colin Strang, and Jim Macdonald were the chief shots at Edmonton in those earlier days. At the range I told Jim Macdonald about Mr. Lang's tactics, and Jim told him how he was to shoot, elbow the only rest. I must confess that I took all the prizes but one, the Association prize, that I took. For the first time, I think that the present 'shots' are very far ahead in their scores of what we were. We used the Snider and the Winchester. The Snider was right, only the bullet was too big, and the wind interfered with it, whilst the Winchester was good up to 1500 yards. At 400 yards it was perfect, only the barrel got heated too quickly, and of course, the shots dropped short. Scott Robinson used to hug the Snider so closely to his cheek. We were all right in those early days, and very enthusiastic."

In a story, headed "Greatest Living Lacrosse Player is 44 Years of Age," the Toronto Daily Star has had to say of Alex. Turnbull, the star home of the champion New Westminsterers: "Father" or "Old Man" Turnbull, as he is called, is a great general, and whenever a corner needed strengthening he was there. Although 44 years of age and bald, he raced around like a two-year-old, and at one time led the home boys in their desperate and persistent boring in on Shamrock's goal, then he rushed back to help out his own defence or raced up and down center as if running meant nothing to him. His playing was superb, and brought forth rounds of applause.

Turnbull will be 45 years of age next September, but must have tasted of the elixir of life. He is full of what the baseball players call "pepper," and has wonderful endurance, to say nothing of a very brainy method of handling his players.

Turnbull will be one of the members of the Canadian Olympic team, which sails for England on October 1. Until then Turnbull will remain in Toronto and practice with the Shamrocks. He will be here on Saturday, and will direct the New Westminster team in their match with the Tecumsehs at the Island.

Turnbull was battered to pieces by the Shamrocks yesterday. His face and head were cut severely, and his countenance looked like a piece of raw beefsteak. He played most of the game with blood streaming from his face.

The New Westminster team bet all the money they had with them, and won handsomely on yesterday's game. Manager Welch received over 200 congratulatory telegrams after the game.

This is how the Evening Telegram strength of the punishment that was handed out to gallant Royal Citizens:

The veteran, Alex. Turnbull, received the most severe treatment. "I don't think anyone in particular had it in for me," said Alex, in answer to the question at whose hands he suffered. It just seemed that whoever came up against me have it. I never hit a man in my life."

If I can't get the ball from him, I let him have it. Lynch was easy, you could just run by him. Rockford is a hard man to play on because he sticks like a leech and keeps handing out everything, slap-cross-checks and digs in the stomach. Howard gave me several butt-ends of the stick in the side, and I had to be dressed next morning. I was so sore. However, it was worth it. In truth, the reports of Turnbull's punishment are not exaggerated. There is a cut on the left side of the forehead with three stitches, a smaller one on the right side and the most painful blow was one on the right side of the mouth extending down into the lips. Four stitches were necessary to close this gap and his mouth is terribly swollen. Then his nose is bruised and a long cut extends from his ear back. "He looks as though he had come out of a railway accident," one bystander remarked. Some of the other bears heard knocks too."

As a result of a wager, Fred McLeod, professional golfer, of the Ontonstia Country club, at Lake Forest, near Chicago, made the 18th course in 38 strokes, aided only by the dim light of half a moon. He made the first nine holes in 38 and was going at a fast clip until the fourteenth hole was reached. The moon then went behind a cloud and the rest of the course was finished in the dark. McLeod used iron clubs throughout, driving with a putter to make the ball go straight and using a midiron through the fair greens. He laid nearly all his approaches dead and that could not make the first nine holes in better than 45.

I am in receipt this week of the following letter from London, dealing with the Old Country cricket situation:

"Fine weather means big scores and this has been amply proved of late. 'Ranji,' delighted the spectators during the Sussex v. Surrey match by playing a splendid innings of 200, and his chief hits were twenty 4's. It is about the best innings I have seen this season and his reception on returning to the pavilion must have delighted him very much indeed. The big score considerably improved his average and raised it to 46.19. C. B. Fry has gone to the head of the batting table, his figures for 14 complete innings being 323 runs at an average of 59.14.

Needham of Derbyshire has now joined the notable band of batsmen who have made a century in both innings of a match and this he accomplished against the bowlers of Essex. This did not prevent Essex from winning, the victory being partly due to Freeman (J.), a new-comer, who made 92 not out. Hobbs (106) alone made any sort of show against Kent in the match at Blackheath, the rest of the Surrey batsmen only making 66 runs in the first of two innings. Another century was Bowley of Worcester, who obliged with 106 against Hampshire. The best bowler in the notorious list of recent three figure innings was the 109 made by Wilson of Yorkshire against Derbyshire. The merit of this will be better appreciated when it is pointed out that this is

his first three figure effort in county cricket. As Newstead also took 6 wickets for 43 runs in the first innings of Derbyshire, it will be gathered that new blood is well to the fore in the Yorkshire eleven.

The Kent eleven takes a lot of stopping just now and the latest triumph was over Gloucestershire. Fairweather met with great success and took 7 wickets for 50 and 6 for 64, besides hitting up 55 runs in the only innings he had.

Other notable performances this week were the innings of 111 by Sharp of Lancashire against Essex, and the splendid batting of C. J. B. Wood of Leicestershire against Notts, the latter making 171 before being dismissed. Hayward (164) and Hayes (136) were seen to great advantage against Sussex and fewer than 1128 runs for the fall of 18 wickets were seen in this match.

The Australian cricketers must be enjoying the over the amount of backlogs shown by the Advisory County Cricket Committee. Early in the month this body passed a resolution to the effect that the Australians would not be welcome here in 1909, except they were willing to participate in the proposed triangular tournament. How the Australians flatly refused to be forced into this is now well known, so that a dead lock was reached. A way out has been found by the complete surrender of the Advisory Committee, as shown by the following resolution proposed by J. Horner of Gloucestershire: "That the Advisory Committee should request the N.C.C. to invite the Board of Control in Australia to send a representative team to England in 1909." Subsequently the N.C.C. expressed approval and called an invitation, so that we shall now anticipate a visit from the Australians next season. In the meanwhile many people will wonder what about the proposed Imperial Tournament and if the Australians anxiety about L.S.D.'s is to kill Mr. A. Bailey's splendid scheme."

Edmonton cricketers scored a comparatively easy victory over Fort Saskatchewan on Wednesday in a match for the Red Deer trophy, winning by 119 to 62. That sterling cricketer, H. B. Boyes, whom it is a delight to see again at the game, put together 19 in quarter of an hour. In the second innings, H. Bowman's 28 was an excellent example of good form, while G. T. Floyd again showed his prowess with 26. Exham 11, was top scorer for the Fort.

The holders of the Minto cup, stopped over in Calgary on their way back to the coast and defeated the home team by 7 to 2. The Calgary papers speak of Bennie and Pecky as the bright particular stars of the New Westminster aggregation. Turnbull, who goes to England with the Canadian team, was, of course, not on the line up.

Edmonton having clinched the championship of the Twilight League, went up against Calgary this week for the baseball championship of Alberta. On Wednesday as remarkable a game as ever played in the province took place between the two teams on the diamond below the hall. With Charlie Crist on the slab for Calgary and Vining for Edmonton, neither team scored a run. Each team made two hits. Deaton of Edmonton alone hit the homer of reaching third base. Crist struck out 16 and Vining 11 players. After such an exhibition, it doesn't look as if the game is determining the new king of the country. The next day a double header was played, Edmonton winning twice. With the same pitchers the evening game was won by 1 and went to the home team by 1 and with Miller and Muir on in the afternoon, a 3-1 victory was pulled out. From a spectator's standpoint, the evening game could not have been better. Four double plays on the part of Edmonton made the result a certainty. It is possible that the game at Vegreville may be played before the provincial championship is finally decided.

The great struggle in the National League continues. Pittsburgh is in the lead but only six points ahead of the Giants in the averages. Things are shaping for a hair-raising finish.

"Stick to Us"

said the paper to the fly, "and we will stick to you." Alas for Mr. Fly, he never flew again, and on that sticky tanglefoot 'twas useless to complain. That is the kind of summer pest enterer we are selling at 5c. per double sheet; 10c. for 3 double sheets; 25c. for 8 double sheets; 65c. per box of 25 double sheets.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

Edmonton play-goers had a new experience on Thursday of this week, when Mr. Harold Nelson presented at the Edmonton Opera house the first Bernard Shaw drama that has ever been given in the city. One of the best that has come from the pen of the famous playwright, "Candida," was selected for the venture. That I was not looking forward to the production I am free to admit. Mr. Nelson and his company have been so strongly associated with highly romantic drama, typified by "Richieu," "The Prisoner of Zenda," etc., that it looked like too sudden a change to the severely intellectual production of the Shaw school. But I came away delighted and I am sure that my feelings were those of the large majority of the audience. The old Harold Nelson was lost entirely in the impersonation of Eugene, and the revelation which was made of the verities of last week's notice of "The Young Mrs. Winthrop," as produced at the Dominion, was being written, I was not aware that the author, Mr. Bronson Howard, a man to whom the play-goers of America are indebted for many pleasant evenings, had passed from the stage of this world. His death had taken place at Avon-the-Sea, N. Jersey, on the Tuesday previous, "Saratorge," "The Henrietta," "Shenandoah," "The Young Mrs. Winthrop" and many other plays of his will live long after him.

from home over-night, which require other lies in order to shield him from the results of the first offence. The complications are bewildering and produce much irritation. Miss Stone as Mrs. John Brown and Mr. Caldwell as her real husband were most amusing. Miss Russell had a rather colorless part as compared with those usually assigned to her but, as always, did it full justice. The same remark applies to the work of Miss Conroy, who is one of the cleverest of a decidedly clever company, which has kept up a remarkably high standard throughout the season.

On the last three nights of the week the comedy drama of southern life "Forgiveness," is being produced, while at the first of next week Mr. Clarke will appear in "The Man in the Moon," which he has won no little distinction, that of Mephistopheles in "Faust."

The net receipts from the benefit concert at the Thistle Rink on Friday evening of last week reached the satisfactory sum of \$701, which is being forwarded to the sufferers at Fernie. The enterprise was one I did not all credit to the Messrs. Brandon, who not only went to the trouble of organizing the concert but donated the receipts for that evening at the Dominion Theatre.

On Monday evening Mr. Albert Greenlaw delighted an audience which filled the First Baptist church to the doors. He has one of the finest baritone voices that has ever been heard in this part of the west. "The Toreador" was probably his best number. Associated with him on the programme were Miss Flora MacQuarrie, Miss Constance Buck, Miss Zella Howe, Mr. R. S. Telford, and Mr. J. G. Walford, all of whom were listened to with genuine pleasure.

FIRST NIGHTER.

Where are you going on the 24th, boys?

Why! Duck Shooting of course.

Say, have you got your outfit yet? If not you had better hustle and see

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HAROLD NELSON

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George Bernard Shaw's Masterpiece

'CANDIDA'

Feature Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

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Watch for Next Week's Specialty

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Offer Wm. Gillett's most popular of all English comedies

The Private Secretary

Thursday, Friday and Saturday "Christopher, Jr."

Gift Night, Wed. Night

Prices: 15c, 25c, 35c

Matinees, Wed. and Sat., 10c and 25c.



The Lounger has for a long while been anxious to discharge a serious mission and the other day a friend made a suggestion of which he is only too willing to take advantage.

"You know what a lot of stale jokes there are floating about," he said, "why don't you lend your influence towards calling some of them in. I can't go down the street but some one buttonholes me and tells a yarn that has been repeated to me off and on for years back. It's a horrible bore having to look pleasant and laugh at the proper time. Of course, if you don't care whether you offend the man or not, it's easy enough to say when he is finished, 'You tell that story better than I have ever heard it told before.' But when you are looking for business, it isn't often safe to do this. So you must just grin and bear it, the grin in question becoming very mechanical and painful as time goes on. It doesn't stop here, however. You pay out your good money for newspapers and magazines and again these ten and twenty year olds come back at you. Now what I would like you to do is to publish every week a bit of this alleged humor which has been stalking about too long and which should be consigned to the world's joke attic for a generation at least. I am convinced that if you did this, it would have a very salutary effect. In order to help the thing along, I would suggest to your readers, that whenever they see in a newspaper or magazine a joke that you have published, they should write the Saturday News and ask that a marked copy of the paper in which you have placed it on the roll of dishonor be sent to the offender. The same course might be followed in the case of any individual who persists in telling a story after it has been put on the Indian list. Your readers might go still further and submit to you for publication stories from which they have suffered. As a starter, I submit to you two which I have read in the current number of Everybody's Magazine, which are certainly old enough to vote, even though an attempt has been made to dress them up so as to afford some sort of a disguise."

The idea is an excellent one and I would respectfully urge everyone to come to my aid in making the project a success. My only fear is that some one will occasionally submit extracts from The Lounger's own column for pillory. However, here goes! the two often mentioned above starting the ball rolling.

ON THE INDIAN LIST. JOKES WHICH MUST BE CALLED IN.

No. 1.

One of our popular New England lecturers tells this amusing story: A street boy of diminutive stature was trying to sell some very young kittens to passers-by. One day he accosted the late Rev. Phillips Brooks, asking him to purchase, and recommending them as good Episcopalian kittens. Dr. Brooks laughingly refused, thinking them too small to be taken from their mother. A few days later a Presbyterian minister who had witnessed this episode was asked by the same boy to buy some kittens. This time the lad announced that they were faithful Presbyterians.

"Didn't you tell Dr. Brooks last week that they were Episcopalian kittens?" the minister asked sternly. "Yes, sir," replied the boy quickly, "but they had their eyes opened since then, sir."—Everybody's.

No. 11.

A man addicted to walking in his sleep went to bed all right one night, but when he awoke he found himself on the street in the grasp of a policeman. "Hold on," he cried, "you mustn't arrest me. I'm a somnambulist." To which the policeman replied, "I don't care what your religion is—yer can't walk the streets in yer nightshirt."—Everybody's.

The Calgary Herald sent out a member of its staff the other day to write up the crops and this is how he started his report:

"Ere the harvest moon has waned, Alberta dear,

We'll have money for a case of Cal-gary beer;

And we'll all go out together

In this damdest, finest weather

And drink a mighty bumper to good cheer."

The Herald ought to call its man in. He is mixed up in his in-

structions. Instead of investigating this year's wheat, he has been turning his attention to last year's rye.

The wife of a friend of mine had just finished reading what the Saturday News had to say last week about the Dominion Theatre Stock company.

"Fred, dear," she said, "I feel it in my bones that you are going to take me to the theatre tonight."

"Which bone, darling?"

"I'm not sure, but I think it's my wishbone."

The need of speaking distinctly over the telephone cannot be too strongly emphasized. A minister was called up by a reporter who inquired the subject of the next morning's discourse.

"Wise as serpents, harmless as doves," responded the clergyman. When the paper came out, the minister was electrified to read that Mr. Blank will preach on "Why is a serpent as harmless as a dove?"

A few people who delight in the problems which produce night terrors and put an end to domestic serenity will appreciate a rival to "How old is Ann," for which a London paper is responsible. Here it is: "The United States and the Mexican dollar has exchange value of ninety cents. In Mexico the American dollar has the same value, ninety cents. On the frontier of the United States where Texas joins Mexico there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man buys a ten cent drink of whiskey at the American saloon and pays for it with an American dollar, receiving a Mexican dollar as change. At the Mexican saloon he pays the Mexican dollar for a ten cent drink and receives an American dollar as change. It is evident that the limit of his purchasing power is the length of time he can stand. He finally wakes up with a bad headache and the American dollar with which he started. Who paid for the whiskey?"

The club woman closed her book on "domestic responsibility" and, with a tinge of remorse, went out on the lawn, where her children were at play.

"Mary," she informed the children's nurse, "I've neglected my young ones for the clubs too much these last few years, and I'm going to try and make amends. Now, this afternoon I intend to dress one of them with my own hands and take it for an evening to the park." It was quite late that afternoon when the reformed clubwoman, after pushing a go-cart containing the youngest, she had selected and prepared for its outing about the spacious public park for several hours, started towards home. She had hardly come within sight of it when the nurse rushed up, palpably agitated.

"Oh, mum—" "The child's all right, Mary," the mother announced by way of assurance. "I humored it all afternoon with candy and fruit!"

"But, mum," cried the nurse, endeavoring to give her breath, "Mrs. Smith next door's been scared into a fit, the perlie has been notified and—Oh, Lawd, mum!"

"Don't start so, Mary! Why should you get so excited over the hysterical Mrs. Smith?"

"You've gone an' took her child, mum!"—From the Bohemian for August.

Little Johnny's father is a physician and his mother is a Christian Scientist. Recently the little boy was threatened with appendicitis. His sister going into the room where Johnny was in bed, found a very indignant little boy, who made this complaint: "Father and mother won't let me talk slang, and when I told mother how sick I was she said, 'Forget it,' and when I told father he said, 'Cut it out.'"

Personalia.

The following are the members of an editorial party which will visit Edmonton on Friday of next week, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Hawkes, publicity officer of the Canadian Northern.

Robert R. Jones, managing editor, Chicago Inter-Ocean, formerly Washington correspondent.

Elliott Flower, author of "The Spoilsman," etc. Contributor to Collier's and the Saturday Evening Post. On his present trip he will write a series of articles on weather conditions in Canada for the Chicago Tribune.

Richard Henry Little, Chicago Record-Herald, President of the Press Club of Chicago. War correspondent for the Record-Herald in the Japanese-Russian, Philippine and Chinese wars. Loser.

William Hard, of Everybody's Magazine. Formerly editorial writer for the Chicago Tribune. Political economist.

B. F. Barton, managing editor of the Home Herald (weekly) and World's Events (monthly).

Herbert Quick, editorial writer Scripps-Macrea Press association. Author of "Double Trouble," "The Broken Lance," etc. For several terms mayor of Sioux City, Iowa. Formerly chairman of the Iowa State committee. Close personal friend of William J. Bryan.

George D. Richards, associate editor of the World To-day, of which

publication he is one of the owners. Herbert Vanderhoof, editor of Canada-West.

Of the many journalistic parties that have visited Edmonton, none have contained so many men of real eminence in their profession and the Board of Trade is making every preparation to enable them to see the city and district to advantage. How profitable these attentions are is now being once again demonstrated by the newspapers now arriving from Minnesota, in which the editors from that State who visited the Canadian West last month give their impressions. All pay glowing tributes to the hospitality of Edmontonians, and refer to the unique position of the city in relation to western development, which assures its expansion into a great centre in the near future.

The Calgary Herald says: "There is a snap shot in the Montreal Witness of July 30 that would make some of the old timers of Alberta weep if they saw it. It is a photograph of the Hon. Frank Oliver trying to look dignified in a gorgeous Windsor uniform, cockade, gold stripes, with gloves, brass buttons and all the other magnificent trimmings of court circles. Those who remember Frank's lurid sentiments about that sort of thing in the old Red River cart days may be forgiven for indulging in some light speculation as to how the hon. gentleman feels in a Windsor uniform!"

The evolution is about as remarkable as that in the case of Hon. John Burns, president of the British local government board. The first appearance of the former leader in the dockworkers' strike in a court uniform was watched with keen interest in the Old Land. But in neither case was there any question of the proper course to pursue. Political prominence makes necessary certain changes in personal habits, which anyone who has aspirations along these lines must accommodate himself to, no matter what his own feelings are.

Many friends will regret to learn that the health of Mr. Harrison Young is such as to necessitate a three months' leave of absence from his duties as superintendent of the Edmonton meteorological station.

His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bulyea and Premier Rutherford have returned from the tercentenary celebration at Quebec. The former while in the ancient capital, was guest at a dinner party, at which there were present the lieutenant-governors of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Alberta.

Among the Albertans prominent in the political world who visited Edmonton this week were Mr. John T. Moore, M.P.P., Red Deer, who has just returned from the East, Dr. Clark, Olds, and Mr. R. T. Telford M.P.P., Leduc.

Rev. David Flemming, for 6 years pastor of Knox Presbyterian church, Stratheona, has tendered his resignation.

Mr. J. N. Grieve, now Canadian immigration agent at Spokane, and formerly member of the House of Commons for North Perth, Ontario, was a visitor to Edmonton during the week, leaving later for a trip down the Canadian Northern line.

Mr. Charles F. Roland, industrial commissioner, Winnipeg, and Mr. George M. Hall of the Saturday Post, Winnipeg, were visitors to Edmonton and the C.N.R. country this week.

Mr. Alfred Alleyne Jones has returned from a trip to Australia.

Dr. O. F. Strong of Edmonton was elected a member of the Executive of the Canadian Dental Association, at the meeting of that body in Ottawa.

Mr. W. H. Gray of the London Collegiate Institute, who has been visiting in Edmonton, and Stratheona, has returned east.

Word has been received of the death, resulting from a fall off his horse, at Maple Creek of Mr. Walter Smith, for three years a student at Alberta College, Edmonton, and latterly principal of the school at Stettler.

The Innisfail Free Lance says: "On Monday, July 27, the Icelandic Society of Markerville celebrated the anniversary of Iceland's Independence. No finer day could have greeted the event. Markerville is situated on the beautiful Medicine river, which resembles a canal in its shapely banks and unbroken path. Fully five hundred people assembled to join in the festivities and the only accident to mar the pleasure of the day was during the horse race, when Billy Kirkham of Innisfail was struck by a horse and had his leg broken."

The Maritime Club of Edmonton has now a membership of 150. At its meeting this week, it extended congratulations to Premier Walter Murray on his appointment to the Presidency of the University of Saskatchewan.

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Farmers' Representation.

Editor Saturday News.

Sir,—Last week I was invited to attend a meeting of the officers of the Society of Equity held in Edmonton, and it gave me much pleasure to be able to meet with our friends under such pleasing circumstances. For I soon found that we are practically one in our aims and objects. I gave them to understand that anything I said at that meeting must be understood to be unofficial and only my own opinions on the matters discussed. I was delighted to find that every one present at that meeting was strongly in favor of something being done to bring our two organizations together. This was to me the most interesting part of the proceedings of that meeting, although many other important matters were discussed.

In my humble opinion no greater work can be done, and no nobler act performed by either of the two associations than that of uniting the forces of the two; and it is my intention to do all in my power to forward this grand work, and I trust the matter will be taken up by all our branches, and that all will give vent to their feelings on the matter. Never was the time more favorable, and never the unity of farmers more needed than at the present. It is the duty of every officer to let by-gones be by-gones, and each and all strive to bring about the grand union of the two. It is my opinion that thousands of the farmers are staying outside our ranks solely on account of the fact that two organizations exist in this province, and they feel sure that both are on the wrong track. I have yet to meet the man who thinks that two associations should exist in this province, then why not make a determined effort to unite?—once united what a mighty force that Association would be. Consider the energy and power wrapped up in 92 per cent of the population of this province. Consideration must be given the request of this large force, and the just rights of the farmer shall be forthcoming in the near future.

Our President said in a recent letter in the newspapers that we should not spend our time in turning down parties—one will not serve us better than the other, or words to that effect. I quite agree with him. No doubt had the Conservative party been running this province for the same time that the Rutherford legislature has the results would have been no better under the management of a legislature composed of men in the same calling as that of the Rutherford party. We must give them credit for having passed legislation on a large scale, and put through a large amount of business that will prove of vast importance to many of the firms represented in the legislature. But, alas! how little for the farmer! Still what can we expect. We have not sent farmers to legislate for us. Do we expect that the lawyers, the real estate man, the lumber merchants, the doctors, the manufacturers, and such that have not had the gratification of knowing the pleasures and feeling the tickled sensation the farmer has when raising 20 cents and 45 cent wheat, and 18 cent barley, and 2 3/4 to an average of 4 cent pork, and prime fat steers from 2 1/2 cents all the way up to 4 1/2 cents for winter feed, about the actual cost of production without paying for the farmer the farmer and his family has expended in producing and marketing? Do we, I say, expect such men to do the same for us in the legislature that a good honest farmer would do that has been through the whole troubles of the settler from the building of the log shack on the distant homestead to which he had to haul his supplies and outfit over the rough roads and through the almost bottomless mud holes, through bridgeless creeks and rivers at the risk of his team and his own life in many instances, and who has then borne the heat and burden of the hot summer day turning over the sod and converting that almost worthless land into golden wheat fields, and helping to build up a nation out of what a few years past was considered a worthless land of snow and wild bands of red Indians. These men have fought and conquered in the battles of home-making in this great new land; but it has been a fierce struggle. For

laying and lounging under the shade of trees and verandahs of the Pacific slopes, and in the great mansions and in the flower gardens and palaces of the Old Country, and cruising in costly yachts, living on the fat of the land, company promoters and shareholders of large corporations have been watching the progress of that homesteader who was so truly and well turning that land of so little value into valuable property, and producing products to make trade and commerce, and enriching the world at large by their persistent labors. Like a bird of prey they have swooped down upon that settler just when he hoped to receive a little reward for his untiring labors, and have robbed him of that just reward by charging him excessive rates on rail and taking his produce at less than cost of production, causing him to mortgage his farm and in many cases his stock and implements to carry him over another term, only to find that he is deeper in the mire than a year before, being now burdened with exorbitant interest on loans and implements. Such are the facts of the conditions of thousands of our settlers who are sorry to have to confess. Not that we have failed to find with the soil, the climate, or the fair domain. We are satisfied we have the making of the best agricultural province in the whole Dominion, and that it cannot be beaten in the whole world, taking all things into consideration. Still, we have men who, I say, have fought against the great odds that were against them and have conquered; but it has in many cases been achieved by the concentrated efforts of the whole family, and the mortgage and interest has been paid out of the unpaid labor of the wife and children. This is a disgrace to our land, and it is time we as farmers claim our just rights and see that we are represented in our parliament and legislature. If the province is to become prosperous and self-supporting it will and can only be by its agriculture becoming profitable. Prosperity the farmer and rancher means the same to our towns and cities. We have facts to look in the face; we have for the past few years been large borrowers of capital. We have been building for and looking for large things; we have now to realize that we have interest and principal to pay back. The investor is watching our growth. Is it healthy? he is enquiring. Will it last? that is the problem now before us. Will it last? But if it is to we must all realize that we have a duty to perform, and the first is that we each and all to the best of our ability work for the best interest of the province at large. Selfish interests and motives must be cast aside and we must do as we would be done by. When the farmer has broken up the land and produced all that is possible from that land, he has done his part. It is then the duty of the Government to see to it that an outlet is provided for that produce; that a market is obtained, that transportation is provided at reasonable cost. Tariffs on machinery and implements required for the working of the farm must be so adjusted that competition is created that will give the farmer his necessities at reasonable cost. In fact, the time has come when we have got to get down to strict business—both Government and people. What should our Government consist of? In my humble opinion every profession, trade and calling should be represented in both our parliament and legislature in proportion to its importance. In that case in the west at least the farmer should predominate, for agriculture is of the greatest importance. But we are told that farmers do not, or have not, in the past made good legislators or politicians. Is it any wonder if he has not when he has had his nose held tight to the grindstone from the early days of childhood till his call comes, come up higher? Still if he has not in the past been a success shall he always lie low? No, he shall not. Politicians, like those of other callings, have to be perfected and polished by experience. How many of our doctors, lawyers, real estate men and manufacturers when first introduced into parliament and the legislature have sat and tried to look wise when all the time they felt themselves the biggest fools in the crowd, and could not for the life of them open their mouths to say yea or nay for weeks; but they have held on to the ropes and in time got

into the swim. But we as farmers don't want what is in the ordinary way called a clever politician—they get too smart and we soon find them doing questionable things; they get smart and crooked. No, we want good plain straight forward men who will set their feet on the ground from the shoulder, men of principle and good sound judgment. We will take all chances if such will come forward. We will give them reasonable time to get into line if they will at every opportunity advance our interest and manfully oppose that which is against our interest: in short work for the best interest of the farmer, which we claim is for the best interest of the province at large. We will be satisfied with him if he is not a polished talking machine or a bag of gas. We want the worker, not the talker.

Farmers, always keep in mind that A.F.A. stands not only for Alberta Farmers' Association, but also for Fair Adjustments.

Yours truly
Strathcona. Rice Shepherd.

The Chilled Meat Industry.

The committee recently appointed to examine into conditions connected with the development of an export trade in chilled beef, with the object of placing data and information before the Dominion government and urging the early establishment of the industry, held its first meeting at Lacombe on 4th August.

This subject has, since its appointment at Calgary, on 4th July, gathered quite a mass of valuable information bearing on the chilled meat export trade as carried on in other meat exporting countries and also particulars regarding the few attempts that have been made in the past to establish a similar export trade from Canada, the object being to examine into the causes which have led this country to confine its attention almost entirely to the export of live cattle to the neglect of the dead meat trade, a business which, carried on in conjunction with the export of the live stock, has proved of immense benefit to other meat producing countries.

This subject is being widely discussed at the present moment, not only by ranchers and farmers, but by all who are interested in the development of the country and more particularly the western portions of Canada. It is therefore satisfactory to know that something of a practical nature is likely to be done shortly in this country the first step having been taken by the formation of a committee composed of the following men: Frank White, president Central Alberta Stock Growers' association, chairman; Jas. Walters, president Alberta Stockbreeders' association; R. G. Matthews, secretary Western Stock Growers' association; E. J. Freeman, secretary Alberta Farmers' association; E. G. Palmer, of Edmonton, cold storage expert.

The above names should show that the matter will be pushed forward with energy and not allowed to begin and end with the formation of a commission and a report and should be given considerable weight and will be given careful consideration by the Dominion government.

World's Biggest Millers in Receiver's Hands.

A Minneapolis despatch says: 'The Pillsbury-Washburn Milling Company of this city, the largest of its kind in the world, has been placed temporarily in the hands of receivers. Financial embarrassment is admitted by officials, but that the company is insolvent is denied. It is understood that the company's indebtedness amounts to approximately nine million dollars, with deficiency between assets and liabilities of one million five hundred thousand dollars. The company was incorporated in London and the majority of the stock is owned in that country.

The country is capitalized at one million pounds sterling. The mills will be operated in direct charge of receivers just appointed, they being Albert C. Loring, president of the North Western Consolidated Milling Company; Charles S. Pillsbury, son of the late C. S. Pillsbury; and Albert C. Cobb, of the firm of Cobb and Wheelwright, local attorneys. The last statement of the company, issued four months ago,

showed net earnings of \$642,000. Against this were bond interest charges of \$250,000 and dividends on preferred stock of \$177,000, and other charges of \$200,000, leaving a balance of only \$15,000. The company was founded by C. A. Pillsbury, who was later joined by former Senator Washburn. The stock is now owned by English capitalists, but the mills, which have a capacity of 30,000 barrels a day, are operated by Americans.

George Zabrisky, New York, agent of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, said today that he had understood that the company was considering re-organization and that the appointment of a temporary receiver was expected. He said that last May the company's financial condition was such that the directors postponed action on dividend on preferred stock. The announcement on the local change caused a panic and prices broke a full cent, but recovered under good support."

The Journal's Reply.

The Edmonton Journal last week contained the following:

"Under the caption 'As Usual,' the Bulletin vents its spleen under the cloak of the Alberta Homestead. As far as the latter is concerned, we have nothing to say other than that when it assumed the Journal insulted the whole body of Alberta farmers it takes upon itself to say something for which it has no foundation in fact."

"The farmers of Alberta know that they have no truer or stauncher friend than the Journal and no amount of misrepresentation on the part of the Homestead will disabuse their minds of this belief."

"We wish to call the attention of the Homestead to the campaign which the Bulletin has been waging against Conservative speakers in the city for the past several months. In reporting the proceedings of the Conservative association it not only misquoted, misrepresented statements but deliberately lied and no doubt the Liberals chuckled over the reports. But the moment the shoe is placed on the other foot then it becomes all at once a different story. It is all very well to let the Bulletin and its followers have their say, but they should not forget that this is a game that two can play. There was not one word in the Journal report which by any stretch of the imagination could be construed as a reflection upon the farmers' association, but the whole fuss is raised in order to make political capital out of it, and the Homestead is used to serve that purpose."

"Liberal politicians and office holders have been enjoying to the full the discomfiture of Conservative speakers through the unfair, inaccurate and lying reports of the Bulletin. They ought now to sit down and soliloquize upon the effects of a good dose of their own medicine."

A general denial such as the above is hardly an answer to the charges made by the Alberta Homestead, which were quite specific enough. However, the Journal shows its wisdom in not entering into details. Such a report as it published of the Clover Bar picnic was quite indefensible. If it had been that paper's first offence, the farmers might be disposed to attribute it merely to the carelessness of some individual connected with the Journal staff. But almost as flagrant a violation of the law of fairness and decency was committed last winter by the Journal in its report of the A.F.A. oyster supper and the meeting that followed at Clover Bar.

As to the charges which the Journal makes against the Bulletin, they have nothing to do with either the Alberta Farmers' Association or the Alberta Homestead. If the Bulletin reports Conservative meetings in unfair and partisan fashion, that is surely a reason why the Journal should publish a report of an A.F.A. gathering, which misrepresented it altogether.—Alberta Homestead.

FLOUR SHIPMENTS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

The following shipments are being made by the Alberta Milling Company, Edmonton, direct to wholesale houses in London, Glasgow and Leith.

Glasgow.
For immediate shipment, 70,000 lbs.
Any time in August, 280,000 lbs.
For shipment in September, 140,000 lbs.
London, England.
For shipment in September, 290,000 lbs.
Inquiries for shipment in October, 290,000 lbs.
Leith, Scotland.
For shipment in August, 70,000 lbs.
No small time importance can be attached to the fact that the cables were for Alberta flour. The orders amount in all to 1,120,000 lbs.

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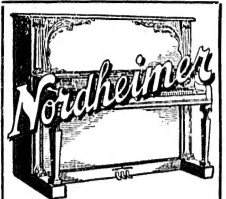


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HARVEST-TIDE.
By Edward Wilbur Mason.
The fields of ripened wheat stretch
far and wide,
Far as the wealth of Egypt's
plains of old.
But oh, the beauty of the poppies
tide
That runs along the mold!

The corn that crowns the distant
hill-tops broad
Flames like an Aztec watch-fire in
the air.
But oh, the glory of the golden-rod
That lights the valley fair!
The toiling reapers all day gather
sheaves,
All day their sickles in the sun-
light swing.
But oh, the lovers walking in the
leaves,
And sowing dreams of Spring!

—Smart Set.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Mary Jane is a public institution.
In Edmonton she is also a vexed
and vexing problem.

It is inevitable that in a country
as new as the West, the Mary Janes
of many lands should flock, and flock-
ing, form an interesting chapter in
the history of the life of the coun-
try. Because of this I am moved to
write my experiences of "Mary," as I
have found her, leaving Mary Jane
in distant parts, but with eyes
turned Westwards to draw a moral,
which may perhaps be of use to
them when they themselves
strike out to make their fortunes in
the Promised Land.

"The old-time Mary Jane who used
to spend a life-time in one family,
helping to rear the babies, beloved
by all, has passed away," is a com-
mon saying now the world over.
Out West, except in very rare in-
stances, she has never existed. The
"new issue" of which our grand-
mothers speak so contemptuously has
arisen to take her place, until she is
no longer the "new issue" but the
general type that prevails commonly.

The Mary Jane with her problem,
a problem which is not the least of
the many confronting us in Western
Canada to-day.

She is a big problem because we
are a busy people; a people too en-
grossed in multitudinous duties to
very often be able to do our own
domestic work. She is a very vexed
and vexing proposition because she
mostly misunderstands us, this
partly no doubt because she is for
the most part a stranger in a
strange land, but also because she
comes to us with the most extrava-
gantly ridiculous notions as to what
is her rightful due, our unparalleled
and unlimited incomes, and lastly
our supposed ignorance as to how
things should be done—because
some misguided creatures have
assured her that she'll be snapped up
by an eligible young homesteader
in marriage before she has time to
say Jack Robinson, and because,
fatal error, she has a half-contempt
as to what need be done for a mis-
tress in the wild and woolly West.

Who is responsible for the misun-
derstanding I don't pretend to
know, but the general idea seems to
prevail that in these newer pro-
vinces, gold blows about the street
in place of dust, just as at one
time other self-sold mortal on
hearing that Johannesburg was
paved with the waste from the gold
fields in which a small proportion
of free gold still remained, rushed
thither, firmly believing that
the city was literally paved with the
precious metal.

In the case of ignorant foreigners
one can forgive these Arabian
Night's dreams, but for ordinary
individuals to cherish such remark-
able ideas, strikes one as just a bit
ridiculous.

Because it is a country I am de-
scribing so great and wonderful in
its possibilities, that it can afford to
have the plain and honest truth of it
fairly delivered to you, I may here
venture to remark that, the day
of the hold-up in domestic and
other service, like the reign of the
cow-boy, and the imperial sway of
the One and Only Company, has
passed away forever. Good wages
are always available for good ser-
vice, much, very much in advance
of what could be obtained in the old
lands, but "we're from Missouri!"
to use a slang phrase, when it
comes to being held up for preposi-
tious wages for crude and inade-
quate service.

In so far as I have reason to be-
lieve that the present book is des-
tined to travel rather widely over-
seas, where Western conditions are
not begun to be appreciated, I may
be forgiven for dwelling at some
length on this point. Now we all
know that there is a general im-
pression abroad that out West the
formalities are entirely dispensed
with, and that the inhabitants live,
so to speak, very close to nature.
Which is entirely and utterly absurd
so far as the towns and cities are
concerned. Intending immigrants

of course who propose to homestead
or go beyond the railway limits can
live, needless to remark, pretty
much as they please, but Western
cities are as much in the know and
a good deal more up-to-date in most
respects, than the very much older
and closely-settled eastern commu-
nities. What people seem to have
sight of, is the fact that the popu-
lation of the majority of Western
towns, is composed of the best
young blood of the most highly civi-
lized lands on the face of the globe;
and not of men and women who
have been living practically cut off
from their kind for generations.

To-day the awfully frugal-trader of
the north is as much a curiosity in
Edmonton as the menagerie in a
circus. To be sure he drops in on
us once in a twelve-month, when he
brings down his yearly catch of furs,
but his coming is an event, and the
going of him is like the follow-
ing up of an Arab's tent.

From all of which you may gather,
that domestic service in a city such
as Edmonton, is required to be, to
be able to command high wages, of
as proficient a class as in any part
of the world. On the other hand
very few families employ any but a
good and two domestics, a cook
and housemaid. There is a small
field for lady companions and cap-
able housekeepers—but it is a limited
one. It would be, by lady com-
panions generally remembered their
places, but as things are, they are
generally considered more bother
than they are worth.

The great mistake that most girls
make in coming to Western Canada
is in starting out by demanding
exorbitant wages.

In the Old Country they are told
that Canadians are easy, with the
result that they don't imagine we
know the value of money. Strange
to the country and new to our ways,
they ask us, who will have to do a
great deal of training to start them
on wages, say at fifteen dollars a
month, this for absolutely crude
service. As a matter of fact fifteen
dollars a month or \$25 in English
money is considered a very fair wage
for competent help.

In England the girl who asks fif-
teen here, would probably command,
so English women inform me, six or
seven dollars and have to work
harder.

While the general wage—earning
capacity of business men is undoubt-
edly very much greater out West
than in the older communities, so
in a great measure in proportion
are living expenses higher, and so
in like respect can we not afford to
pay for domestic help at a fabulous
rate. House rent for modern dwell-
ings are dear proportionately, also
a great many of the necessities of
life. Taking her board and lodging
into account then Mary Jane comes
high at any price in these new com-
munities, and entering into service
she should remember this.

In three years out west I have
known Mary Jane in five languages:
Cyrillic, Latin, French, German,
Galician; Florence, who owns to call-
ing Germany home; Jean, from la-
belle France, and Victoria from En-
gland.

As regards one of them the story
is soon told, Mary Jane wasn't
clenly, though she had a fixed pre-
dilection for dressin' up. Mary
Jane was extravagant in good
cost. Mary Jane commanded
eighteen dollars as a monthly remu-
neration, but had to be chased
almost hourly to ensure our being
given an even half-chance to be
healthy. Plainly there was nothing
to do but release her.

In her place came Mary The
Second. Candor compels me to
here confess that Numer Two was
not exorbitant in what she asked,
six dollars to start in on and her
cent's training.

For two weeks we stood each
other, Mary "pongerskerling" and
"proskying" and "Missus" point-
ing at dishes and repenting mon-
tously "Wan't you be seerious," "jus Mary."
Then there were lessons on how to
address strangers at the door and so
forth. The Master of the House
being called into requisition to ring
the bell the while Missus attended
her to the door. The plan seemed
feasible, but "sit down" shouted at
a guest in lieu of the more custom-
ary "Won't you be seerious" didn't
take well, with the people one didn't
know, and as, by this time, the inno-
cent (?) child had taken very natu-
rally to walking out with men she
just picked up on the street—an English
custom I have heard tell—an joyful
night I had her an eternal farewell.

Followed my three other types
who had one point in common, their
demand for a high wage without the
necessary qualifications to earn them.
If one was a good cook, she
couldn't keep the house, if one was
lively, in another just "lifted"
things, without taking the trouble
to try to conceal the fact. I have
sat in fascinated wonderment while
my Sunday-best cut-suit belt
ordained round the table clasped about

Reading the Tea Leaves

Means something to an intelligent woman.
When they unroll into perfectly formed
leaves, she knows it is not stale, much-
handled bulk tea, but reliable



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some startling reductions in prices on reliable, seasonable goods.
We must have room for fall goods, so you will find bargains in
every Department. Stop in and ask for anything you want, and
we will quote you a price that will surprise you.

<p>Fancy Tansies in Silk in Stripes. Regular 60c. Sale price 45c a yd. Colored Tansies in silk in navy, green and tan Regular 75c. Sale price 55c a yd. Embroidered Vellous, suit lengths, in tan and navy blue. Regular \$1.75. Sale price \$1.25 a yd. Wool Vellous, in brown, champagne and fawn. Reg. 60c. Sale price 40c a yd.</p>	<p>Fancy Dress Muslins, light colors Reg. 40c to 75c. Sale price 25c a yd. Fancy Dress Muslins, light colors Reg. 15c to 30c. Sale price 10c a yd. Fancy Scotch Ginghams, light and dark. Reg. 10c to 15c. Sale price 7c a yd. Fast Colored Canadian Prints, dark colors. Reg. 10c to 15c. Sale price 6c a yd. Crum's English Prints, light and dark. Reg. 15c. Sale price 12c a yd.</p>
<p>Ladies' White Muslin Blouses Reg. \$1.25 to \$2.00. Sale price \$1.00 Reg. \$2.25 to \$3.00. Sale price \$1.75</p>	<p>Children's Dresses, white and colored Reg. 50c to \$3.00. Sale price 35c to \$2.00</p>
<p>Ladies' Underskirts Reg. 50c to \$1.00. Sale price 70c to \$2.00</p>	<p>Ladies' White Duck Skirts Reg. \$1.75 to \$2.75 and \$3.00 Sale price \$1.25, \$2.00 and \$2.25</p>
<p>Ladies' Muslin Drawers Reg. 50c to \$3.00. Sale price 30c to \$1.10</p>	<p>All our Fancy Stambles to be cleared out at one-third of regular price.</p>
<p>BOOTS AND SHOES 18 pair Men's H. Call, Goodyear welt. Reg. \$4.00 for \$3.25 a pair 15 pair Men's Common Sense Shoes, box calf Regular \$3.50 for \$2.75 a pair 17 pair Ladies' White Kid Oxfords, Goodyear welt, Patent Tip. Reg. \$5.00 for \$2.75 a pair</p>	<p>BOOTS AND SHOES 12 pair Boy's Shoes, sizes 2 to 10 Reg. \$2.00 for \$1.75 a pair 15 pair Youth's Canvas Oxfords, sizes 11 to 13. Reg. \$1.20 for 95c a pair. See the Crawford Shoe for Men in our entire window.</p>

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the buxom waist of My Lady Slavey.

Another M. J. had an extremely aggravated case of desiring to attend church, every evening. At first I acquiesced, but then even churches shouldn't keep a maid out until twelve-thirty and one of the morning. After all one can't burn the candle at both ends and the most good-natured mistress may be reasonably excused for not relishing having to arise at six a.m. to call her maid in time to get breakfast.

Again the lack of even the commonest courtesy between the maid and her employer is another cause of contention. I am not speaking of the exceptional girl who is a lady under every condition, but of those others, unhappily too numerous a class, who "talk back" on every occasion, announce their going out and coming in at their own sweet pleasure, use the drawing-room for their own friends the minute work is turned, and are generally insubordinate and but who at the time of smashed galore and no mention made of the fact, luxuries appropriated without a "by your leave" to real interest in the household which employs her, and a fixed idea to get the most she can, and give the least, would seem to be the fixed policy of a good half of the girls at present in service in the west.

Realizing that a goodly proportion of the Mary Jane's are foreigners and that mistakes consequent on their different up-bringing and environment are at first only natural, one still would raise the plea, that those who come out know the rudiments at least of domestic service, and that they be taught the art of saving grace of common sense and nice feeling which can always retrieve a difficult situation.

The real remedy of course lies even back of Mary Jane and is to be found in the teaching of domestic science in all the schools. As manual training is an essential necessity to almost every boy at some time in his life, so a grounding in the science of housekeeping is, should be, one of the most important subjects in every school the world over.

Out West a great cry has gone up for competent Mary Jane's; in the country John and Henry are equally in demand, but until they show their mettle would it not be well for John and Mary to be modest, to remember that fortunes are not made in a day, even in so promising a land as Canada West, and for our governments to get busy and make manual training and domestic science compulsory studies in the schools.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and con-
A Stander-By

Things social seemed to have brightened up a bit this week and I have more than the usual midsummer budget of small talk affecting the goings and comings of well-known people.

In the first place, and as I think of it, I desire to correct a misleading statement made in the Saturday News of last issue concerning Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, who, the despatch from Brandon announced, were spending their honeymoon at "Earncliffe." Ottawa, the residence of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. While I was suspicious that this was erroneous, it was hardly my affair to, on my own authority, correct it. Since then I have found out what I KNEW all along, that it was "Earncliffe Lodge," Banff, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who incidentally own the late Premier's Ottawa residence also, that the flustered reporter should have written and not "Earncliffe," Ottawa, at all.

The mistake no doubt originated in the similarity of the house names. As a matter of fact Mrs. Harris is an aunt of the bride, and loaned them the use of her delightful summer cottage during their honeymoon, where, I believe, they are now most comfortably established, several Edmontonians having already had the pleasure of meeting the happy young bride, and sending north the most flattering accounts of her great personal charm.

On their return at the month end, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker will take up their residence on Fifteenth street, where Mr. Dobell has a house under course of completion for them.

Mrs. John Sommerville has been spending a week in Banff and enjoying the invigorating mountain air immensely.

Mrs. Swaisland and Mrs. Goldwin Kirkpatrick returned from Banff on Monday afternoon, having hastened their return on account of the prevalence of the forest fires, which are distinctly visible on the other side of the river only twelve miles distant. While there is said to be an excellent fire guard five miles out from the village, the terrible fate of the Crow's Nest towns is still too vivid in the public mind to make a great many anxious to tempt their Fate.

Among other Edmontonians recently returned from the mountains, are Mr. and Mrs. Percy Barnes who arrived home on Sunday, having had a splendid outing at Banff and Laggan.

On Wednesday, much to her parents' disappointment Mrs. Haylock,

her daughter, and her husband and infant son, were called home to Revelstoke by telegraph, having to leave at short notice that it was impossible for Mrs. Haylock to bid good-bye to her many friends.

On Saturday Miss Gwendolen Barnes leaves for a holiday at Gull Lake.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Scott are summering, with their family, at their cottage at Cooking Lake.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Harvey and Master Alan are also away on a fortnight's vacation.

Mr. F. D. Kerr, barrister of Peterborough, spent the week the guest of his sister, Mrs. Donald W. Macdonald, incidentally Mrs. Macdonald has postponed her visit east on account of the illness of Donald Macdonald, jr., who early in the week had rather serious symptoms of typhoid, but who at the time of writing seems rapidly regaining his health and strength.

On Seventh street there has been quite a little flutter in real estate deals: Mr. Cunningham having bought back his former residence from Mr. Butchart and the latter having purchased Mr. Ann Fraser's residence a block below. The change removes from the street one of the popular young matrons and a fascinating baby. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, I hear, intend renting a house on Fourteenth street for the present.

Mr. T. S. F. Jackson has also sold his cosy little residence the corner of Victoria and Eleventh streets, and is looking around the fashionable Tenth streets in the west end for a desirable location on which to build.

Mr. and Mrs. Cautley, of Belton Lodge, and their small daughter Margaret, left the latter part of the week to spend a month in the Paradise cottage at St. Albert.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and their family, Mr. and Mrs. Webb of Winnipeg, their guests for the past week, expect to leave for a two or three weeks' holiday trip to the coast at the end of next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing leave on Saturday for Banff and thence on a vacation that will take in Vancouver and Victoria and probably Seattle.

No doubt there will be quite a flutter in a great many circles when it becomes generally known that the Governor-General of Canada and a small suite are expected in Edmonton on a holiday jaunt towards the end of the coming week. There is to be no circus parade this time. His Excellency merely journeys west because he wants to see the country, as you or I or Mr. Jones would wish to see it. I don't think from what I can learn that he even wants to be Board of Traded or Canadian Clubbed or any of that sort of agony. In the words of Lotas Eaters' I think what he would desire to any is

"Let me alone."

After being pumped and ceremonized and fussed for a season, I am sure he will forgive John Smith if he fails to call to remind him that he once shook hands with him at a station in Saskatchewan, also many of the other vastly important gentlemen who generally don their white waist coats at such times and are very much in evidence.

As Mack reminds us in Saturday Night a week ago we are no longer frisky colts or hordens who have to mope a "Bobs" to show how much we like him. Let us be dignified, and for once entertain a guest in English country-house fashion. If Your Excellency desires it, there are fireworks to burn, if you prefer make your own arrangements, good also. We only desire that you shall enjoy yourself.

Mrs. Almon is spending the week-end with Mrs. Bremner at Clover Bar. In the very near future she leaves for her new home in Ottawa.

Mrs. Frank Oliver and her daughter Miss Anna Oliver of Ottawa were much-feted visitors at the Provincial Capital during the week being on pension at "Undown" from Tuesday till Friday afternoon. On Wednesday Mrs. Jack Anderson entertained at a jolly lawn "tea" in their honor. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hishop had a Matinee Bridge and on Thursday evening Mrs. Bower Campbell had two tables of Bridge for Mrs. Oliver.

On the 21st of August Mrs. Oliver and her daughters sail on the Empress of Ireland for a two months' visit to England and the Continent.

Dr. Braithwaite who has been absent on a short visit to his people in England, is expected back in town next Wednesday.

Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. Arthur Murphy will be the hostesses of the Golf Tea on Saturday. A jolly little coterie of women players enjoyed the customary Wednesday luncheon.

A great many good wishes and congratulations speeded Gull Lake wards this week when it became known that Mrs. F. T. Fisher had become the mother of fine twin-sons.

Among Edmonton visitors to

Banff at present are: The Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Gray, Miss Shibley, Mrs. Osborne, and Dr. Biggar, Dr. Wells and Dr. Robertson, who are attending the Medical Convention.

Peggy

One of the signs that summer is nearly over is the little groups of ladies we see buying their materials for fancy work for the long evenings. Mr. Little reports business improving in these lines.

At the I.O.O.F. Grand Lodge in Calgary this week the following officers were chosen: J. W. Mitchell, P.G., Calgary, grand master; V. C. French, P.G., Wetaskiwin, grand master; W. G. Shera, P.G., Fort Saskatchewan, grand warden; O. E. Tisdale, P.G., Calgary, grand secretary; H. J. Adams, P.G., Calgary, grand treasurer; E. Forster Brown, P.G.M., grand representative to S.G.L. The district deputy grand masters and other appointed officers appointed by Grand Master Mitchell are: appointed Officers—Grand Marshall, E. J. Flamm, Strathcona; Grand Conductor, T. H. Hinton, Pincher; Grand Herald, C. F. Carson, Ponoka; Grand Guardian, R. F. Earl, Olds; Grand Chaplain, Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, Red Deer. District Deputy Grand Masters—District No. 1, A. Brown, Edmonton; District No. 2, S. A. Dixon, Fort Saskatchewan; District No. 3, C. E. G. Slater, Vermilion; District No. 4, J. W. Thomas, Wetaskiwin; District No. 5, W. R. Cartwright, Ponoka; District No. 6, A. Hill, Red Deer; District No. 7, W. R. Wilson, Innisfail; District No. 8, W. G. Liesemer, Didsbury; District No. 9, W. W. Hazen, Carstairs; District No. 10, G. Brewer, Calgary; District No. 11, W. J. Searn, Bankhead; District No. 12, None appointed; District No. 13, F. E. Frank, Staveley; District No. 14, A. Wylie, Claresholm; District No. 15, H. Bates, Macleod; District No. 16, C. V. Bennett, Lethbridge; District No. 17, A. R. Dempster, Pincher; District No. 18, J. O. C. McDonald, Coleman; District No. 19, T. Blatchford, Medicine Hat; District No. 20, R. D. Fleming, Camrose; District No. 21, R. Sanderson, A. H. "Western Canada Oddfellows" of Winnipeg, was unanimously adopted as the official organ of this grand lodge.

BORN.

Daek—At Bawlf General Hospital, Bawlf, Alta., on July 21st, the wife of L. A. S. Daek, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Hardyist, of a daughter.

Stringer—At Casual Erraba Hospital, 85 Bleeker street, Toronto, July 14th, to Right Rev. J. O. Stringer, Bishop of Yukon and Mrs. Stringer, a son (Wilfrid Dawson).

Barrow—On Aug. 10th, at 255 Eleventh street, to the wife of Dr. R. E. Barrow of a daughter. Fisher—At Gull Lake, on August 8th, to the wife of Mr. F. T. Fisher, of Edmonton, twin sons.

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FEDERAL CONSTITUENCIES OF EDMONTON AND STRATHCONA

Having accepted the appointment of Organizer for Messrs. Hyndman and Day, the nominees of the Conservative Party for the Edmonton and Strathcona Constituencies respectively, the undersigned invites all parties living in these constituencies interested in the next Federal Election to send their names and addresses to him, so that he may in due time send to them the name and locality of the place where they will be able to record their vote and he will also be prepared to give any information desired.

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